Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Methods of testing child restraints
Method 1: Dynamic testing

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-085, *Child Restraints for Use in Motor Vehicles*, to supersede AS/NZS 3629.1:2010.

Major revisions in this edition include:

(a) Measurement of head excursion for forward-facing child restraints using a simulated seatbelt.

(b) Measurement of knee displacement for booster seats.

(c) Revised seatbelt geometry.

(d) Additional testing for child restraints intended for use in aircraft seats.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the dynamic performance of a child restraint system.

2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Standard is to provide manufacturers and testing authorities with a method for testing a child restraint under various dynamic conditions, in order to assess its performance under the requirements of AS/NZS 1754.

3 APPLICATION

The dynamic test set out in this Standard applies to all types of child restraints specified in AS/NZS 1754.

4 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS/NZS
1754 Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles

SAE
J211 Instrumentation for impact tests

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